

PH0507407

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

NOV 18 1977

DATE ENTERED

APR 27 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC CABIN CREEK RANGER RESIDENCE AND DORMITORY

AND/OR COMMON

Cabin Creek Ranger Station, Buildings 65, 66, 319

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER Not Applicable

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Sequoia National Park

☒ VICINITY OF

Dorst Campground

17th

STATE

California

CODE  
06COUNTY  
TulareCODE  
107**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET &amp; NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

California

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Tulare County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Mooney and Mineral King Boulevards

CITY, TOWN

Visalia

STATE

California

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

List of Classified Structures

DATE

July 1975

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service

Western Regional Office

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

California

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT  
☒ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED  
☐ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cabin Creek ranger residence and dormitory stand in a dense conifer forest at an elevation of approximately 6,800 feet. The two buildings stand in a line facing east toward Cabin Creek, which is approximately 50 yards distant. Both structures are wood frame, resting on concrete foundations veneered with native granite. Structurally both buildings are exposed frame in design with rustic siding between the exposed timbers. The shingle roofs are supported by pole rafters and gable brackets. The gables are filled with vertical siding. The ranger residence (building #65) is a three-room house with one bath. Open front and rear porches stand within the 34 by 21 feet rectangle building plan. The dormitory structures measures approximately 23 by 45 feet and is divided into two halves. The southern half (building #66) is a two-room dormitory with bath. Like the adjoining ranger residence it includes front and rear porches under its rectangular roof. The northern half of the structure (building #319) is a two car garage. Both buildings 65 and 66 have stone chimneys.

Neither building has undergone significant alteration. The site also retains integrity, no other structures having been erected since the construction of these two buildings. (Several temporary quarters--house trailers--are moved into the vicinity each summer, however.) With the exception of the roofs, both buildings are in good condition. Both roofs need reshingling and the ends of many of the pole rafters are decayed.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1934-35

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

National Park Service

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cabin Creek ranger residence and dormitory are of local significance in terms of architecture. This significance results from the well-executed rustic design of the buildings in question.

The Cabin Creek ranger residence and dormitory are excellent examples of National Park Service rustic architecture. "NPS-rustic" was an architectural scheme developed by the NPS between 1916 and 1926, and practiced until World War II. Briefly, this type of park architecture emphasized the design relationship between a structure and its natural setting. Sensitive siting and landscaping as well as the use of native materials and natural colors and textures were a part of this effort. The two Cabin Creek buildings are a part of this tradition. Although they stand a short distance from the site of the Lost Grove Entrance Station, Sequoia National Park, for which they originally supplied personnel housing, they are hidden from the highway by dense forest. They make extensive use of natural colors and textures. For example, the foundations are veneered with native granite while the remainder of the exteriors are of wood. Substantial exposed framing and the use of natural pole rafters give the buildings a proportional relationship to the surrounding trees. This effect is heightened by the rustic siding used in the walls and the shingle roofs. (One of the "rules" of NPS-rustic architecture was to avoid smooth, clear surfaces; textured surfaces of the sort present in these buildings were much to be preferred.) The non-intrusive nature of the buildings was augmented by the choice of brown paint for the walls and green for the roofing. The closeness of the relationship between the two structures and their setting is demonstrated by the fact that a transfer of building location during the planning of the structures necessitated the redesigning of their exteriors.

The Cabin Creek ranger residence and dormitory were erected during the summers of 1934 and 1935 by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from the Red Fir stub camp of the Buckeye CCC Camp. Construction of the buildings was necessitated by the completion during the fall of 1934 of the Generals Highway between Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) National Parks. The new highway opened a major new road entrance to Sequoia Park. The Cabin Creek buildings were erected to provide housing for entrance station rangers on this new route. Originally the two buildings were to be built at Lost Grove, immediately adjacent to the new entrance station, but when it became apparent that this would result in unnecessary congestion, the buildings were erected instead at nearby Cabin Creek. The first designs, which were for Lost Grove, called for Sequoia bark exterior paneling for the buildings, an effort to blend with the giant sequoias of Lost Grove. This design

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Historic Resource file, "Cabin Creek," National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Cultural Resource Management Unit, San Francisco, California.
2. Tweed, Soulliere, and Law. National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942, National Park Service, San Francisco, 1977.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .72

UTM REFERENCES

8 75  
A 

1	1	3	3	7	8	2	0	4	0	5	7	2	4	0
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

  
C 

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

B 

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

  
D 

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at permanent survey monument #3 (el.6703.79) (Cabin Creek Survey, 1936) proceed north 100 feet; thence west 160 feet; thence south 200 feet; thence east 160 feet; thence north 100 feet to point of beginning.

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

William Tweed, Park Technician

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service, Sequoia and Kings Canyon

DATE

4-5-77

STREET & NUMBER

Ash Mountain Headquarters

TELEPHONE

209-565-3341

CITY OR TOWN

Three Rivers

STATE

California

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☒

NO ☐

NONE ☐

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National ☐ State ☒ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE **Deputy Assistant Secretary**

DATE **NOV 10 1977**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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feature was altered when the decision was made to locate the structures at Cabin Creek where there were no sequoias. The buildings were designed in the San Francisco office of the National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design, under the supervision of Thomas C. Vint. Design consultation, siting, and construction supervision were supplied by NPS Landscape Architect Harold G. Fowler and Emergency Conservation Work Landscape Architect Lloyd Fletcher.

Significant values requiring management protection on this site relate to the external appearance of the two structures and to their setting, including the historic brown and green paint scheme. Care should be exercised to prevent permanent damage to the setting as a result of temporary quarters emplacement or use. Preservation of the setting does not imply the preservation of individual trees but rather a healthy reproducing mixed conifer forest.